THE DAILY REBEL.

Selma, Ala, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, 1865.

EVENING EDITION.

For the present, and until we can secure a more convenient room for the purpose, the business office of the "Rungt" will be in the third story of the building occupied by Monk, Edwards & Co. We hope to be able to get a more convenient locaflou in a lew days.

Our Worst Enemies.

These are the croakers, the speculators, the gold sellers, says the Appeal, who seek the depreciation of government credit. Their industry in circulating depressing rumors, is also, fully squalled by their zeal is manufacturing them, in many instances "out of whole cloth." They are the greatest pest we have, although few in number, and really do more to break down the spirits of our people than all the victories the public evemy from time to time to secure.

The people, however, should by this time be aware of the true character and purposes of those referred to, and pass them by unheeded. Of if any attention is paid them, let it be to denounce as soon as detected. No good citizen should be deterred by them from the performance of duty, or sick to find an excuse for personal inaction. People to establish and preserve freedom, must show themselves firm under all circumstances, worthy of freedom, and not rely upon either the success of this or that isolated army. And if all, including the croakers who murmur so unreasonably, will reader the service due their country, their cause, and their past professions, with a share of the devotion and fidelity exhibited by our brave defenders who have borne the brunt of war for four trying years, all will soon be well!

CHARLESTON. - Our latest report is that matters were quiet on the coast. The yazkees had made no new movemen' against Charleston. We presume the heavy rains have forced them to remain at Savannah. The Courier says: We have been assured by the highest authority that preparations for the defense and security of Charleston are being pushed vigorously forward. The utmost harmony exists between the civil and military authorities. No exertions will be spared by Governor Magrath in accomplishing this all important object. It is only necessary that our citizens exhibit a similar

The many friends of Captain Jim Shute, of Gen. Quarles, staff, will be glad to see is incorrect. He passed through the engagements safely and is now with the ar-For the Daily Rebel.]

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

This paper proposes to condense some views of finance, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, to be applied to the reduction and regulation of the public debt. and to show, to some degree, the proportion which that debt bears to the taxable capacity of the country.

Under representative Government, it is not mere ly t'e privilege of every enfranchised citizen to cast his bullot, but it is a duty as binding upon blur as the exercise of his suffrage is, to laform bimself of the operations of the principles his vote is given to uphold. The system, whether wise of nawise, by which taxes are collected and disbursed, must always be a source of interest and enxiety to every citizen, because above all other powers of Government, the taxing power comes more directly to his are-side, to advance or to defeat the efforts of his industry.

A late letter from Mr. Trenhelm to the Hon. P S. Lyon, chairman of the committee on "ways. and means," furnishes a lucid and concise statement of his recommendations for the establishment of a ainking "fond, for the absorption of a

It is recommended to reduce the Treasury notes used as currency, from their present circulation of \$400,600,000 to \$150,000,000. The reduction is to be accomplished by means of Taxation on property, and by sales of Government Bonds. It is sought to appreciate the currency value of the \$150,000,000 left out-standing, by providing for their ultimate redemption after the war, when they will be no longer used as currency. To secure that end, there should be a continuation after the war, of the present tax-in-kind n wheat, corn and cotton. The proposed tax-in-kind is limited to the great staples enumerated, because of their general marketable demand, and because of the uniformity of their production in the different States; while the practical operations of the plan proposed, would be simplified by a reduction of the elements at work within it. If Virginia cannot pay the quota assessed to her in wheat and corn, or if Alabams cannot pay hers in cotton and corn, at fixed prices, then each must meet the deficiency in money arising from the sale of other produce on her own, or the account of her citizens.

But Mr. Trenholm suggests to the seperate States, a simpler and more immediate plan for the redemption by each of its quota of Confederate Treasury notes, than that instituted by the tax-inkind. Suppose, for example, the quota of Alabama in those notes, te be \$40,000,000, or .one-jeath of the whole. If she will borrow from her Banks, or from her citizens, \$2,000,000 in gold, she can at once buy up, at the ratio of twenty for one, her quota of Treasury notes. In other words, she may fransfer an indebtedames of \$40,000,000, to the Confederate Government, by incurring one of gow-gaws of numberless descriptions. \$2,000,000, to her own. That being done, she will receive a certificate of exemption from all liability or tax on the score of the Treasury notes. Can the State readily assume the proposed debt? or can she decline tordo so, and easily bear the one now hers? It is easily proven, her resources justify either of the two her policy may choose. Her cotton crop alone, in the last year of peace, brought to her citizens more than \$20,000,000 in gold --The tax in-kind on one year's full erop at ten cents (vide United States statistics.)

By what conjectural, yet probable estimate, may world when our Government offers the tax-cotton lings of that Government, peculiarly his own. for sale.

Sherman commerced his march through Georgia about afteen perhaps eighteen months ago. From Atlanta to favannah be claims to have collected even thousand negroes, while from Chattaneoga Ashajan, report allows him three thousand, If General Johnston had been allowed to remain in his front, the total number could not probably have reached its present amount. Nevertheless, by accepting his own figures, he was only able to collect from a first class cotton State, by traversing it with the second Army of the United States, from border to border, ten thousand slaves. Admitting find he reduced the cotton preducing laber of the State to the extent of fifty thousand bales-or about one-tenth of an average crop.

Suppose Sherman marches back to Tenness through Georgia, on a new line, and collects ten housand other able bodied slaves, within the next weive months, how many will have been born in the State within the two years and a half he requires to collect twenty thousand? But allow the cetton crop of Georgia to be reduced one-half, instead of one-fifth, as these figures claim, by twelve months longer war of invasion, she would only require two years, instead of one, to redeem by her tax-in-kind cotton, at old prices in gold, her quota J. of Treasury notes at the ratio of twenty for one. The thirtsen colonies were entirely overrun by Brisish abelitionists in the revolutionary war, yet the women and children and the greater proportion

of the male slaves were left after the war. Abolitionized in sentiment as the British government was in 1812, one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace, she assented to, for closing the war with the United States, carried on at that date, compelled her to return the slaves her Armies ther held, or to pay for those which could not be returned. Those stipulations were carried out, and for obvious reasons, which may reasonably apply to the Yankees, should they constitute a Nation, when peace arrives. From the experience of war we claim the necessary cotton will be produced after it closes, with which to redeem the Treasury What will be the probable price of the tax-cot-

ton after the war? or to express it differently, what will be the probable value then of gold, in the market of the world? Successful mining had already wrought a decided depreciation of that metal as a currency, when the present war bean. The same cause, taken in connection with . to its field of circulation of the United States, both North and South, since the war, has made it redundant and cheap in those European markets, which will perchase our scarce, and long absent cotton crops, at rices fabulous before the war, It is contended, that Mr. Trenholmn's plan for redeeming the Treasury notes is practicable and wise, and that they are, for our purposes, a safe medium of exchange. If the gold cannot now be dence, and for the same end? The individual with his pocket full of silver would be mad to throw it away, because although it would buy every thing he needed but his neighbor's gold, it failed to bring spirit to sustain and give them their hearty that into his possession. If the people of these himself and swerved off from Augusta. co-operation, in the great work before us, to States are but true to themselves, their money is insure the safety of our glorious old city, good, and will carry them through their war in and give the enemy another Secessionville bonor to independence. The Spartans were the the only time Gen Bragg ever said he was

The aggregate debt of the Confederate Government, including its Bonds and Notes, is, in round learn that the report of his death in Tennes- numbers, One Billion and a Half; or at the ratio of twenty for one, \$75,000,000 in gold. The Bonds are interest bearing property, and are sufe the interest on them. Seventy-five millions of dollars in gold therefore, has been the entire expenditure of the Government since its inaugura-

> Are any of us prepared to discover that, in four years of expensive independence, the same States have expended only one-third more on themselves, than they ANNUALLY paid into the Union Treasury? Such is the tale of figures, which never do

it would be cheaper to fight the Yankee than to embrase him. If the honor we have bought by the sacrifices of the heart, has cost us dearly, virtue can never be enjoyed that is not well earned! But let the reader turn to the Report of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, closing the ernment is stated, for that year, at \$81,000,000 and over. Of this sum the States of this Confederacy paid over \$50,000,000—that is, they paid in one year of the Union, as much in gold as they have paid in two to three to their independent government. The evil only commenced with that imposition. We know the money spent by our own Government, is, in the main, now in the hands of our own people. Are they poorer by the expenses of their Government, than they were by the expenses of the Union? Let us see. Our Government pay at the rate of 171 cents in gold for corn, without costs of delivery to the farmer. Corn delivered in Mobile (for it would not be purchased by dealers there, at depots in the country) was worth, before the war, about 35 cents in gold .-Now, by the statistics of the United States Govrate Treasury, as the gold they received for corn in loney attempted to arrest. In this skirmish Mobile, exceeded in amount, the gold valuation of shots were freely exchanged between the the corn they now sell their own government .-There is this vast difference, however, in the two processes of sale and expenditure. Nearly all the money spent in our cities, found its way to the North, to be there shaved and sent back to be reby Confederate Treasury notes.

Twenty millions of Yankees, year by year, grew richer and richer by trade with the South, contain- that on Monday afternoon, as his company ing a population of eight millions. The money we paid into the Union Treasury annually, although twice as much as we have paid into our own, was the least of our expenditures for their benefit. The money was disbursed by a Northern Congress to foster Northern industry, which we were in turn forced to patronize, by tariff laws, which excluded cheap competition from Europe .-Our wealthy families travelled among them and arms. The action was short and decisive. spent millions of dollars on account, which they brought back in clocks, silver plated carriages and

A Yankee "Army with banners" may be destruc tive to our property-a Yankee alliance was most costly to our resources. That our national debt is no larger, under the circumstances, be it said to the sulted in the killing of private Copper, of honor of the whole population—to that of the sol- Company C, Sixteenth Veteran Reserve diery who clothe and mount themselves, and fight Corps, of New Hampshire, formerly of the without pay, and to our farmers, who see their property impressed for Government uses, almost

Mr. Trenholma has proven himself a statesman equal to the times. Let us profit by his wisdom, which offers so well to direct us. Above all, let us known as a notorious desperado and bounty never cease to remember that, in whatever form the jumper. the value of the tax-in-kind to be collected from | wealth of these States might be held, it can only crops, to be produced after the war, be now approx- be ours, and never else could have been ours, but insburg, and will be tried by a Military Comimated? The enquiry, (for illustration) may be by the achievement of our disenthraliment from mission. confined to the cotton tax. It is found to depend the clutch of our rapacious and vindictive for.—
on two primary considerations: first, to what limit Slave property is singularly recuperative from inwill the invasion of the enemy probably reduce the jury, and in all probability will endere the end of slave labor of the cotton Santes, and secondly, will this war, to sustain and perpetuate our Governgold be high or low in the general market of the ment. To the non-shiveholder it secures the bless-

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1868 by J. S. THRARIER, in the Clerk's trines of the Dis-trist Court of the Confederate States for the Northern

The Enemy Advancing in South Carolina. CHARLESTON, Jan. 15th .- The enemy in heavy force, supposed to be fifteen thousand under Foster, advanced on Pocataligo vesthem to have been all able bedied cotton-field terday. Our forces, after obstinate resistance. hands, and allowing five bales of cotton to each, we fell back this side of Salt Ketchie, abandon ing our lines and burning Salt Ketchie bridge. Everything was brought off safely. Gen. Hardee is in command of our forces.

JACKSON, January 14th .- Advices from Vicksburg of the 12th have been received. They report that General Grierson's com mand had gone to Memphis.

The raid on Yazoo was supposed to have been local troops.

"A Savannah Refugee," (supposed to be . Henly Smith, for a few weeks past editor of the Savannah News,) writing in a recent number of the Charleston Courier, deivers a bitter diatribe against the President and all in whom the President is supresed to have any confidence. The whole thing is in the style of Joseph E. Brown and others in that State, who have done so much to break the spirit of the people and alienate them from the Confederate government and he Confederate cause.

We confess that we did not attach any rest importance to the effusion, and, as it was long did not even read it through. We are told that it makes an ouslaught upon Gen. Bragg, charging him with deceiving the people of the State, by telegraphing that he was coming with reinforcements of ten thousand men ; whereas Gen, Bragg never telegraphed anything of the kind. He brought reinforcements-all he could getev. n to the point of stripping the works here, and he begged and importuned for more from Richmond. That they did not come

was not his fault. We may here mention a circumstance which we only vouch for so far as to say that we have it from a highly respectable source. It is this :- The enemy had reached Waynesboro, Ga., on the railroad between Millen and Augusta, and had got possession of the telegraph office. They immediately put an operator to work telegraphing to Augusta as though from Gen. Wheeler. Our operator immediately suspected that some thing wa wrong; operators know each other's touch, we suppose. He communicated his suspicion, but answered the call of Waynesboro' as though suspecting nothing. procured, necessary to buy up these notes, why not | Some correspondence ensued, in the course use them instead of the coin, with the same confi- of which a dispa ch was sent from Augusta to Wheeler i. e., the Yankees at Waynesboro') to hold on for a day and Gen. Bragg would come with ten thousand infantry and two brigades of Hampton's cavalry. The enemy instead of fooling anybody was fooled

As we have said, we cannot vouch for this We give it only as an on dit, but if so it is bravest and most virtuous, when iron was their coming with ten thousand infantry, and the enemy is the only party that was deceived. shall we complain of that?

We are sick and tired of this unjust grumbling without rhyme or reason. We think our leaders are conscientiously devoted to the discharge of their duty. Their lot is not, generally speaking, an enviable one. investments as long as the Government can pay Generals Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, the President and many others are among the heaviest losers, and many of them are exiles from their homes. And why should they be cliqued against? It is wrong-it is worse than wrong .- Wilmington Journal.

Trouble in Pennsylvania-Resisting the Draft.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBORG, PA., December 15 .- Major R. L. Doge, Provost Marshal General of Were it not for the price in blood we have paid, Pennsylvania, this morning received a report from Captain Southworth, commanding United States forces in Clearfield county, which indicates a very serious encounter be-(ween the citizens and soldiery in that coun-

It appears that many citizens of Chesterfield county who have been drafted under aseal year of 1858-9. The revenue of the Gov- the various calls of the government for troops, have refused to report themselves to the proper authorities after notification. They have secreted themselves from the officers of the law and finally driven to the wall, and the alternative presented of surrendering to lawful authority or forcible resistance, have chosen the latter, and like the conspirators of Columbia county they have defied the gorernment and conspired against the execution of the law. They have armed and organized for permanent resistance baving provided rude means of defence in their lone

mountain fastnesses. The force sent to Clearfield some two months ago for the purpose of arresting these deserters consisted of one company of the Two hundred and first Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Capt. Thos. F Maloney, of Harrisburg. About the time of ernment, the proportion of gold which Alabama the Presidential election this force had a farmers paid into the Union Treasury, was as far skirmish with some deserters, whom a detail in excess of what they now pay into the Confede- of the company under command of Capt. Maparties, and the fact was developed that the deserters were well organized, and although they were driven in confusion by the mili tary, with one man of their number killed it was deemed advisable to send reinforcements, Major D dge therefore detached companies turned again and again. None goes there now, A. B and C of the Sixteenth Regiment Vetbut our people have it in their hands, represented eran Reserve Corps, then quartered here, for

duty in Clearfield county.

The report that Capt. Southworth relates was on the march on the Osceola turnpike, he received information that a party of deserters and other citizens were quartered in a house enear Philipsburg. The company marched to the house, which was in close proximity to the road, and all arrangements being made, semanded the surrender of the party which was replied to on the part of the deserters by a fierce fire of rifles and other Tom Adams, who appeared to be a ringleader in the disturbance, was instantly killed, and several of his followers were severely wounded. Nineteen of the party

were captured, the rest escaping.
This action, though otherwise attended w.th beneficial consequences, unhappily re-Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers. It is ascertained that other and larger par-

ties of deserters are entrenching themselves

in the mountains, and stirring news may be expected from that region. ms, who was killed in the The captured party is still held at Phil-

The telegraphic reports of the Richmond Press Association say that the Yankees thr:w over-board many horses, and suffered much o herwise. in a gale, before they withdrew from the North Carolina coast.

The same dispatches report that the Alexandria was seized at Nassau by order of the British Government.

THE DREAM OF HOME AND ITS RESULTS. -Col. Winston, of the 45th North Carolina regiment, now with General Early, sends HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVIS. OF THE WEST, us the following touching incident:

"A member of our regiment deserted few days since, and started home by the way of the mountains. On the top of the mountain he lay down to rest and fell asleep. He dreamed that he had reac ed bome, and his mother was greatly rejo ced to see him till he told her be had deserted. Then her countenance changed, and she wept as if her heart would break. The shame and disgrace of her son a deserter was more than be could bear. He woke, g top and started back to camp, where he arrived last night. How wonderous the influence of woman."-Biblical Recorder.

HEART'S EASE .- To young gents, thousand dollar checks; to young ladies, marriage certificates.

An editor says he never dotted an but once in his life, and that was in a fight

A popular writer states that men, like children, are "pleased with a rattle." Not much, if it is at the tail of a snake.

with a contemporary.

DEMOPOLIS HOTEL

THE Subscriber, from the late Kennedy House, Mobile, responted the above Hotel on the first of January, and would be pleased to see his old acquaint meet as a wal, in passing to and from Selma and Meridian Dinner always reads upon the arrival of the Cars. J. C. ACKERMAN.

January 7, 1865. FRELIGH FITZGERALD & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SELMA, ALA.,

HAVE IN STORE, and aim to KEEP UP

COTTON YARNS, Noz. 6 to 14. COTTON AND WOOL CARDS. GEORGIA AND COUNTRY JEANS. GREY CLOTH, AND HOMESPUN, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. IRON AND NAILS, 3s to 20s. SHOES, Men's, Women's and Children. BROGANS, Negro Russets, SODA, COPPERAS, SNUFF. TEA, SUGAR, &c., &c., SALT PANS, SUGAR KETTLES,

BARK MILLS, SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., THEY WANT TO BUY BACON, LARD, AND SORGHUM SYRUP. December 25, 1864 .--- tf

L. WOODSON A. J. BRANSFORD E. L. WOODSON. S. L. WOODSON & CO.,

AT MONK & KEITH'S OLD STAND, di-

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FLOUR, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA PEPPER, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER. FRENCH CALF SKINS, COTTON CARDS, CANDLES, MATCHES, RYE WHISKEY, AP-PLE BRANDY, &c., &c.

We are prepared to receive and take care of NEGROES and HORSES on consignment.

Selma, Ala., Jan. 2, 1865. CABER PENCILS, Good quality, for sale at J. B. CLARK'S

Selma, Ain. Jan. 7. MEMORANDUM BOOKS, nicely bound in Leather. For sale by

VISITING CARDS, Plain and Fancy. For J. B. CLARK'S

DESCRIPTIVE LISTS AND ACCOUNTS OF PAY AND CLOTHING. For sale at

NEW DAILY PAPER IN RICHMOND. PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily pa-per, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next. It will be entirely independent in polities, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors, may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adrerse to this object, will be, of course, consistent

with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated. In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day while it will have added to it in the matter of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederary can boast of.— Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial Priters in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we orbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff, but we flatter ourselves when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes, we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages

whether in the same appears acreed that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of the time in check by the gallant McCellough. But his numbers are too few, and the men under Dick certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicaed, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability. Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the

bearing of fereign diplomacy upon Southern in-In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will

be found to combine every feature of interest which he requirements of the present crisis demand. The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy. All the papers of the Confederacy will copy till day and send bill to P. KEAN & CO.

Dec. 29, td Richmond, Va. GEORGE DIXON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW RICHMOND, VA.

(FORWERLY OF MEMPHIS, TENN.)

All claims against the Confederate Governmen Particular attention paid to Soldiers' claims

LOST OR STOLEN-\$1000 REWARD, CIRCULAR.] CROM the Montgomery Mail boat Cherokee, on The morning of 18th inst., a large black shoe Trunk, marked Mrs. Wm. Brazelton, containing indies' apparel. The above reward will be paid for said Trunk, by leaving it at this Office. nol9-lw

Descriptive Lists

AT THE REBEL OFFICE.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

December 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. -I. All officers and men absent from con serving in this Military Division, without authority from their department or corps commands are ordered to rejoin their commands at once.

II. All non-commissioned officers or soldiers belonging to the cavalry service, who may be so absent, will be dismounted and forwarded to their commerds-their horses and equipments being turned in to the nearest Post Quartermaster, to be disposed of as authorized in Act 26, published in General Orders No. 58, Adjutant and Trapector General's Office, 1864.

III. Department, District and Post Commanders Provost Marshals and Officers of the Conscrip Bureau, are specially requested to give their attention to these orders, and will take immediate steps to collect and forward to their proper commands all such absentoes.

IV. Department and Army Commanders will take steps to transfer to infantry commands all cavalry men so collected, reporting each case as directed in Par. II, G. O. 55, A. and I. G. O.,

By command of Gon. Beauregard.

JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. G. ** The South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi papers pleuse publish for one week, and send bill to headquarters at Montgomery.

January 5, 1865.

FOR JUDGE OF CITY COURT. JOHN HARALSON.

Rer Election first Monday in Pebruary, 1865. Selma, Ala., Dec. 20 .- te

HEAD-QUARTERS. Department Ala., Miss., & East La., Meridian, Dec. 16, '64, General Orders, No. 147.

COMMANDANTS and Quartermasters of all Posts in this Department are hereby required to give all all in their towar to officers sent from the Army of Tennessee to collect paroled and exchanged prisoners, deserters and other men improperly absent from their commands, and also to furnish those officers with transportation, detachments of cavalry and any other means which may be at their disposal to enable them to accomplish the ob-

ject of their mission. By command of Lieut. Gen. Taylor. J. D. SAYERS,

Dec. 20 .- 4t A. A. Genoral. og Selma and Montgomery papers will copy four times .- Clarion.

THE ORPHAN'S HOME ASSOCIATION WILL MEET IN MONTGOMERY, ALA. WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, to adopt the CHALTER and to organize under its provisions. A tall meeting is important, . By wrder of

Gov. T. H. WATTS, President. A. T. SPALDING, Secretary. December 16, 1864.

Notice to Agents of the State.

QUARTERMASTER GEN'LS OFFICE.

All agents of the State, reporting through this ffice, are notified that Treasury Notes issue seceived by them prior to the 1st inst., must be paid in before the 15th inst., with an affidavit Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Tobacco that said notes were received by them before the of every grade. Also, constantly on hand, SALT, 1st of December, 1864, and that no notes of that issue will be received in payment of their accounts after the 15th inst. DUFF C. GREEN. . Quartermaster General of Alabama.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

INSEED OIL.

CAMPHENE OIL. TANNER'S OIL, BALE ROPE.

PACKING YARN.

TURPENTINE. and a choice lot of WHISKRY for Christmas.

Also, Eleven likely Negroes. MONK, BDWARDS & CO.

Selma, Dec. 15, 1864.

HEADQ'RS DISTRICT CENTRAL Aba.,) TALLADEGA, Dec. 8, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.

1. Capt. A. A. Bursley, P. A. C. S., having beer ordered to report to duty to these headquarters, in the Inspector's Department, is hereby assigned as Assistant Inspector General for this District, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of

BRIG. GEN. D. W. ADAMS. J. D. SANDIGE, C. S. A., A. A. Gen. Dec 12-1w

Exchange Notice, No. 13.

RICHMOND, December 1, 1864. L. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered by the Federal authorities at any place, prior to November 25th, 1864, are bereby declared to be exchanged.

2. All officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported at any parele camp, either East or West of the Mississippi river at any time prior to November 1st, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

ROB'T OULD, dec14d6s Agent of Exchange.

To the people of Alabama.

The enemy, driven by the galantry of the noble army of Hood from your northern border, now seeks your southern coast and threatens Mobile, within

Thylor, the hero of the West, are not sufficient to drive back the vandal hordes. There are enough of those whose plantations will be laid waste, and whose means of support will be destroyed if Mobilefalls, to ropel the foe and panish his rashness, if those who are exempt by law

will rally to the rescue. By the pride of your manhood, by the fame of your fathers, by the gallant name of Alabamians on every field—by the virtue of your wives, mothers and daughters, I call upon Alabamians, old men and boys, to make one effort for deliverance and

You are exempt and so am I, I will go with you in any capacity in which you may wish me to serve, but let us go at once. Come in companies er squads

Rendezvous at Demopolis, Selma, Opelika, Tal-ladega or Montgemery, and rations and transpor-tation will be furnished to Mobile. Bring such weapons as you may have on hand which will an-swer for attack or defense. I am authorised by his Excellency Governor Watts to make this appeal and to tender my servithat our chief city has been lost through our su-pineness and indifference. Alabamians to the res-cue! A prompt response will make our term of

service short, and we can return to the enjoy of our homes freed from danger of a crast foe.
DUFF C. GREEN, Brig. Gen. and Q. M. Ala. Montgomery, Dec. 21, 1864.

and send bill to this office. 413-1s HEADQ'RS DISTRICT CENTRAL ALA. Talladega, Nev. 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

Commandants of such Posts in this District as may have been abolished by General Orders Resident of the search retained Post all ordenance and quartermister stores that they may have in their possession, sending a list of the same to the Chief Ordnance Officer and Chief Quartermister of this District, respectfully.

master of this District, respectfully.

By command of

BRIG. GEN. D. W. ADAMS. JOHN RAWLE, Major and A. A. A. G. noid-St

BY AUTHORITY. PUBLIC ACTS

Piret Congress of the Confederate States, Passed at the fourth session, which was began and hold at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, A. D., 1863, and ended on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1864.

Comp. Livri — As act to amend the "Act for the assess-ment and collection of taxes," approved May fire: eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

manufacti collection of taxes," approved May first oighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Cains, EXIX.—An Act to confer additional powers upon quests martial and military courts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do emeet. That any military court or court martial convened within the army of the Confederate States shall have power to summon as a witness before it any citizen of the fints in which fail, court may, at the time, hold its conton; and any citizen disobeying said summons upon information given thereof by the judge advocate of said military court or court martial to the judge of the district court of the Confederate States for the district in which said citizen may reside, shall be subject to the same penalties as for disobedience of an order of axid district court; or, on application of the judge advocate, such citizen witness may, by military force, be amented and brought before said military court or court martial by order of the commander of the army, and may be held in close confinement until he or she shall consent to testify.

Suc. 2. That any citizen witness appoaring upon being summoned, as prescribed by this act, shall be paid such reasonable amount for his or her attendance as the commander of the army shall deem reasonable, which payment call be made by any paymaster, upon the certificate of said commander, specifying the amount.

Approved February 17, 1864.

CHAP. LXX.—An Act to authorize the increase of com-pensation to route and special agents of the Post-Office Department.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized in cases in which the good of the postal service, in his opinion, shall require it, to increase the pay of route agents in the Post-Gisce Department to a sum not exceeding eighteen hundred dollars per annum; and to increase the per diem allowance to special agents to such sum as shall be sufficient to pay the actual expenses incurred by them per day while travelling on the business of the Dapartment; Provided, Such allowance for daily expenses shall in no case exceed ten deliars per day.

Approved February 17, 1864.

CHAP. LXXL-An Act to provide tobacco for the army The Congress of the Confederate States of America de enact, That these shall be furnished to every enlisted man in the service of the Confederate States ope ration a tobacco, under such regulations as the Secretary of Warmay establish.

Approved February 17, 1864.

MANUFACTURE OF STATIONERY.

The following is published for the information and guidance of Quartermasters in charge of Posts. these in charge of manufactories of clothing, and the Chiefs in control of the Tax in Kind. [EXTRACT.]

CORPEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Quartermaster General's Office, Richmond, June 22, 1864.

Major: With a view to economy in the parchase and supply of Stationery and Blanks to the army of Tenuessee and the different commands in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, I have decided to place you in charge of that duty, to the performance of which you will immediately direct all your ener-In the execution of it you are authorized and in-

structed as follows: To have the disposal of the cuttings from clotking and tent factories, of old and condemned tents and other paper stock material under the control of this Department.

To arrange for the manufacture of paper either by

contract or on Government account, as may be found

expedient, and also for the purchase of the same. These instructions will be authority for all off cers of the Quartermaster's Department to transfe the material required by you. Respectfully, your obedient servant, [Signed] A. R. LAWT

Major J. H. McManox, Quartermaster, Montgomery, Ala. A true copy. I. The cuttings and scraps from clothing factorie

should be saved—those of pure cotton kept separate from those of mixed material II. All old and unservieuable tent cloths and ropes, and rope's ends, gunuy bags, and unserviceable bemp baling from estion bags, are valuable

material for paper making, and should be sorupulously preserved. III. Grain bags in the Eureau of the Tax in Kind, when unfit for use in that branch of the publie service, can be turne very great account in another fabric, and made redeem much of their original cost, if taken care of and turned over to my

Properly authorised agents will visit the various posts and factories in Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama for the collection of these materials, and I respectfully solicit a cordist co-operation in its necu-J. H. McMAHON.

Major and Quartermaster. MONTGOMBRY, Ala., August 15 1864.

Headquarters,

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST. OCTOBER 17th 1864. In ascuming command at this critical juncture of the Military Division of the West, I appeal to

my countrymen of all classes and sections, for their generous support and confidence, In assigning me to this responsible position, the President of the Confederate States has extended to me the assurance of his carnest support: The Exocutives of your States meet me with similar expressions of their devotion to our cause, the noble army in the field composed of brave men and gallant officers, are no strangers to me, and I know that they will do all that patriots can achieve.

The history of the past, written in the blood of their comrades, but foreshadows the glorious future which lies before them. Inspired with these bright promises of success, I make this appeal to the mea and women of my country, to lend me the

the mea and women of my country, to lend me the aid of their carnest and cordial co-operation. Unable toljoin in the bloody conflicts of the field, they can do much to strengthen our cause, fill up ranks dispel gloom, and thus hasten on the day of our final success and deliverance.

The army of Sherman still defiantly holds the city of Atlanta; he can and must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and surrounding States to speak the word and the work is done.

We have abundance of provisions, and there are men enough in the country liable and able to accomplish this result. To all such I carrestly appeal to report promptly to their respective com-mands, and let those who cannot go see to it that

mands, and let those who cannot go see to it that none remain at home who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour.

To those soldiers of the army who are absent from their commands without leave, I appeal in the name o their brave comrades, with whom they have in the past so often shared the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battlefield, to return at once to their duty. To all such as shall report to their respective commands in response to this appeal, within the next thirty days, an amnesty is hereby granted.

My appeal is to every one, of all classes and conditions, to come forward freely, cheerfully, and with a good heart, to the work that lies before us.

My countrymen! mapead to this call as you

with a good heart, to the work that lies before us.

My countrymen I respect to this call as you have done in days that have passed, and with the blewings of a kind and overraling Providence, the enemy shall be driven from your soil, the security of your wives and daughters, from the insults and the outrages of a brutal foe, shall be established, soon to be followed by a permanent and honorable pouce. The claim of home and country, wife and children, uniting with the demands of honor and patriotism, summens us to the field; we cannot,

patriotism, summons us to the field; we cannot, dare not, will not fail to respond.

Full of hope and confidence, I come to join in your struggle, sharing your privations, and with your brave and true men, to strike the blow that shall bring success to our arms, triumph to our cause, case to our country. G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Meial: Gre, BRENT, Col. and A. A. G.

MONK, EDWARDS & CO.

AFROLESALE AND COMMISSION MER chants, Water Street, two doors below the Botel, have on consignment and for sale 15 Hhds New Orleans Sugar;
5 Escks Rio Coffee, to arrive; Imperial Tee;
Theur, Bacon and Lard;
Whisky by the Barrel;
Osnaburgs, Shirting and Sheeting;
Plaids and Homeapuns;
Barrels extra Apples;
Salt in Sacks and Barrels;
Potatoes, Tobacco:

Potatoes, Tobacco; Grindstones and Powder. Also, a choice Passily of Negroes.